NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAREY'S SOCIAL SCIENCE. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. By Havey C. Ca-zey. Svols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. [Third, and Last, Article]

The history of Industry in no civilized country n the world presents such scenes of periodic ruin as is found in the Manufacturing, Farming, Mining and Railroad history of the American Union. Of all the persons concerned in making those great improvements required for diminishing the distarces between consumers and producers-for enabling the producers of wool, flax and food readily to exchange with those who make iron, linen and cloth-and for reducing the prices of manufactured commodities, while enhancing those of the raw products of the earth-of all these, the large majority have been broken in fortune and in hope. The result is seen in the facts, that the various metals have risen in price, as compared with the prices of cotton and flour-that American farmers as a rule are poor-that, with each successive year, the land in those States which produce for export, becomes more exhausted—and that the country at large exhibits so many other evidences of declining civili-

How the Protection of Domestic Industry invariably enriches a nation, in every department of its life, and how it elevates and strengthens a people morally, socially, and politically, Mr. Carey proves by a historical record too lengthy for us to quote from, tempting as it is by the conclusiveness of its

Of all the popular objections urged against Pro tection, he makes very short work. To the plea o the Free Traders, that a Protective Tariff raises the price of manufactures, and taxes the farmers for the benefit of the people who convert their wool and corn into cloth, he opposes the conclusive fact, that commedities go from the place where they are cheap, to the place where they are dear, and traces the course of British manufactures and of French manufactures, outward, to all parts of the world. Protection built up the indus try of both France and England, and sustains the first directly, as the prevailing law of the Empire, and sustains the second by the wealth and skill which it required a century to create, and which are so enormous as to defy competition. Ships, being the property of the influential Trading class in the United States, have always been protected. and they are more cheaply produced here than anywhere else in the world. But Protection can be afforded by circumstances, as well as by statute. Wherever that has been given, the result has uniformly been to cheapen production and perfect the fabric. The protection of the American newspaper is complete. No country in the world is so abundantly and cheaply supplied with good daily and weekly journals as is ours. Our school books are necessarily protected by our circumstances. They are unrivaled throughout the world in their chespness and excellence. The dryness of our climate forbids the use of foreign-grown woods in our piance, and completely protects their domestic man ufacture. How extraordinary is the production of these instruments here, and how excellent is their quality, and how general is their use becoming. from their growing cheapness. Consider, too, the case of cast-iron stoves, and of sewing-machines, although the manufacture of these two last is in its infancy.

To the false charge that Protection tends to lower the prices of the raw products of the earth, it is sufficient to reply generally, that if it be true, it must tend to cause export of them. The reverse of this, however, is the fact-raw products being exported from all unprotected countries, and imported into the protected ones; and that settles the question of price, and of the best market in which for the farmer to sell.

That Protection builds up monopolies, and favors classes, is an objection which has often been used with the effect of a slung-shot, on the stump and in the legislature. Competition is the sure and speedy corrective of high prices in every free country. In spite of the monopoly given by our Patent Laws, see how thick is becoming the manufacture day of grace was conceded to the exclusive possession of the profits of making nails by machinery, and screws and pins. Cheapness-permanent cheapness, that cannot be disturbed from without or within-is the final and inevitable influence upon manufactures exerted by Protection. An unestablished manufacture is liable periodically to be swamped by importations at prices temporarily made cheap, and designed to be destructive. When its competition is got rid of, the prices of the fabric are immediately put up. Buyers have no protection against an adof price of an unprotected article. The history of our purchase of railroad and bar iron from Great Britain is full of a humilisting and sore experience in this regard.

It is an axiom of true Economy, that the precious metals tend toward those countries in which employments are most diversified-in which the power of association most exists-and in which, consequently, land and labor tend most to rise in price. It is also an axiom, that the precious metale tend from those countries in which employ. ments are least diversified-these in which the power of combination least exists-and those in which land and labor are consequently least in price; because there it is that finished commodities are dearest. It is also an axiom that in those countries from which gold and silver flow, the prices of raw materials and of finished commodities become from year to year more widely separated-the farmer and the planter giving a steadily increasing quantity of wool and corn, for a diminishing quantity of iron and cloth. Looking at the United States generally, we find that whenever their policy has tended to produce combination of action between the farmer and the artisan, they have been importers of the precious metals, and that then land and labor have tended to rise in price. The contrary effect has invariably been produced when ever their policy has tended to diminish association, and to produce a necessity to look abroad for all their exchanges of food and wool for cloth and iron-limited, however, for the period immediately following the change, by the existence of a credit, that has enabled them to run in debt to Europe, and thus for a time to arrest the export of gold and silver. What was the precise course of the trade in these metals, during the thirty years preceding the discovery of the California gold deposits, is shown by the following figures:

Excess Exports Excess Imports \$12,500,000 1836—1829. 4,000,000 1830—1834. 20,000,000 1835—1838. 34,000,000 1832—1842. 9,000,000 1843—1847. 39,000,000 1843—1850. 14,000,000

export o see here that in the closing years of the Freet was about \$2,500,000 a year. If to this be a similar amount for the annual consumpthe diminution will be five and twenty mills, while the population had increased about ten

per cent. Under such circumstances, it is no matter of surprise that these years are conspicuous among the most calamitous in our history. At Pittsburgh, flour sold for \$1 25 a barrel. Wheat throughout Ohio could command only twenty cents per bushel. It required nearly eighty barrels of lour to pay for a tun of bar iron. Such was the state of affairs that produced the Tariff of 1824-a very imperfect measure of Protection; but one that, imperfect as it was, caused a net import in the four years that followed, of \$4,600,000 of the precious metals. In 1828, was enacted the first Tariff tending directly to the promotion of association and commerce throughout the country. Its effects were exhibited in an excess import of geld and silver, notwithstanding the Government discharged at this period the whole of the National debt held in Europe. Adding the amount of this discharged to the import of coin, the balance of trade for this period must have been in our favor to the extent of nearly \$50,000,000-an average of about ten millions a year. As a consequence, pros. perity existed throughout the country to an extent never before known. The power to purchase foreign commodities grew with such rapidity as to make it advisable to enlarge the free list, and coffee and tea, with other raw commodities, were emancipated from imposts.

The first few years of the Compromise Tariff of 1833 profited largely by the prosperity that had resulted from the Protective Tariff of 1828, and the reductions of specie importations made under it were then so small that its operation was but slightly felt. In those years, too, we contracted a considerable foreign debt, which stopped the export of gold and silver, and caused an excess import averaging more than \$8,000,000 per annum. Prosperity seemed to exist; but it was of the same description that marked our recent era of railroad construction, when the value of property depended upon the power to borrow money in England. Soon, however, this Compromise Tariff began to do its work of mischief. Furnaces and cloth-fac tories were everywhere closed. The necessity to go abroad for the performance of exchanges grew space, and with it the corresponding necessity to remit coin to pay the balances due on the purchase of years that were past. The annual specie export, to be sure, averaged but little more than \$2,000,000; but if to this be added a consumption of only \$3,000,000 a year, the reduction will amount to \$20,000,000. The consequences were an almost total suspension of the societary movement. The whole business and property of the country were in a state of ruin. Laborers were everywhere out of employment, and being consumers while producing nothing, power of accumulation among this most important class was at an end. Debtors werel everywhere at the mercy of creditors. The only sales of real estate that were made, were the forcible ones conducted by the sheriff. Practice of lawyers was more profitable than it had ever been since the organization of the Government. The national misery became so intolerable, that the aid of Congress had finally to be interposed. The domestic indebtedness of the country was substantially abolished by a Bankruptcy

The export of the precious metals last above

mentioned seems a trivial one. But the change in

the value of labor, consequent upon the stoppage of the circulation that followed this export, cannot be placed at less than \$500,000,000 a year. A large portion of the labor-power of the country was wholly wasted in idleness. The reduction in the prices of land, houses, machinery of all kinds, amounted to thousands of millions of dollars-and yet the difference between the two periods ending in 1833 and in 1842, in respect to the monetary movement, was only that between an excess im. port of \$5,000,000, and an excess export of \$2,-500,000, or a total of seven and a half millions a year. No one who studies these facts, will fail to a struck with the wonderful power over the fortunes and conditions of men, exerted by the precious metals. With that small excess of import, there was a steady tendency throughout the United States, to an equality of condition among the poor and the rich, among debtors and ereditors. With that alight excess of export, there was a daily growing tendency to inequality-poor laborers and pelpless debtors passing more and more under the ontrol of rich employers and wealthy creditors. The condition of the nation at the date af the passage of the Protective Act of 1842, was, as Mr. Carey says, humilisting in the extreme. The Treasury Department, unable to find at home the means to administer the Government, even on the most economical scale of expenditure, had also failed to negotiate abroad a loan at six per cent. interest, in the very market where it had recently paid off at par a public debt bearing an interest of but three per cent. Many of the States, and some of them the eldest, had been compelled to suspend the payment of interest on their debts. The banks of the entire country were also generally in a state of suspension, and those which professed to redeem their notes, found their business crippled by the onstant demand for coin to go abroad. The use of either gold or silver as currency had wholly eased in many portions of the Union, The Federal Government, recently so rich, was driven to the use of inconvertible paper promises to pay, derisively called "shinplasters," in all its transactions with the people. Of the merchants, a large portion had become bankrupt. Furnaces, factories. and shops, were everywhere closed, and hundreds of thousands of laborers hunted in vain for employment. Commerce within the country had scarcely an existence; for they who could not sell their laor were unable to purchase the produce of the labor of others, low in price as it was. The abyes into which the nation had been cast was profound -but so magical was the effect of the adoption of system sure to turn the balance of trade in its favor, that scarcely had the Protective Tariff of 1842 become a law, when Government found that it could have all its monetary wants at once supplied, and at home. The mills, factories, and iron establishments, so long closed, were again opened -labor was again in demand at full prices-and efore the third year of the restoration to true policy, prosperity reigned throughout the Union. Deaulting States acknowledged their obligations, and ecommenced the payment of interest on their lebts. Railroads and Canals again paid dividends o their stockholders. The unforeclosed mortgages were paid up-executions were satisfied-real estate doubled in value-and yet the total net import of gold and silver coin in the first four years of the operation of this last of the Tariffs, was only \$17,-000,000, or \$4,250,000 per annum! In the last of those years, occurred the Irish famine-creating a great demand for food from this country; the consequence of which was, an import of no less than twenty-two millions of Gold-making the total im port in the five years, as above stated, \$39,000,000. Deducting from this but \$4,000,000 per annum for

consumption, we will have left an average increase

for the purposes of circulation of less than five millions—and yet the difference in the prices of la-

bor and land in 1847, as compared with 1842.

would be lowly estimated if placed at only two thousand million dollars.

With 1847, however, there came a change of this

beneficent policy-and the nation was called upon

arew by the Slave Power to carry that cross of foreign trade under which it fell prostrate in 1840. Protection was repudiated. The consequence were speedily seen in the facts that within three years the gold and silver flew out of the country faster than it came in under the Tariff of 1842that manufacturing establishments were locked up or levied on-and that skilled labor was dispersed seeking for bread, or had joined itself to that eter. nal resource of the desperate in America-emigra tion to the West. The excess specie export of those three years amounted, as is shown above, to \$14.000,000. If to this be added \$15,000,000 for consumption, the reduction in those three fatal years will be seen to be equal to the total increase under the previous system. Circulation was every where being suspended, and a crisis was close at hand, when, fortunately for the advocates of the system which exports food and imports goods, the gold deposits of California were discovered. The quantity of gold received from this new source in the year 1850-51, was more than \$40,000,000, of which nearly one-half was retained at home. The rate of interest was speedily reduced, and domestic commerce was reestablished. In the following year, \$37,000,000 of gold were exported, leaving with us eight or ten millions, which, added to that we were enabled to hang on to in 1851, made an addition to the currency of probably \$30,000,000. This produced universal life and motion. In 1852-53, there was still a slight increase; but in the two years following, the export of specie was \$97. 000,000, and if to this we add a domestic consump tion in the arts, that probably was fully \$25, 000,000, we will have a total amount abstracted from the circulation exceeding the receipts from all the world. The later Treasury Reports are not new at our hand, and we cannot state the quantity of specie exported since the date last named. But, that the steamers which go weekly to the ports of England, France and Germany, have for the last six years carried away, and do now carry away. the gold of California about as fast as it is received, is notorious. Looking to the Union East of the Rocky Mountains, it may well be doubted if the effective addition to the stock of the precious metals remaining in the form of coin, exceeds a single dollar per head of the populationwhereas, if the country had been wisely ruled, we would have had substantially all of it not absorbed by the arts. The whole amount in coin abiding with us Mr. Carey essimates at from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000; and small as is that sum, it would have produced a beneficent effect in promoting the rapidity of circulation, had it not been that, simultaneously therewith, the indebtedness to foreign countries for money lent and railroad iron and silk. linen, woolen, and cotton goods bought, had so much increased, as to require an annual remittance equal to the whole export of food to all the world, for the payment of interest alone. This bore its inevitable fruits-doubt, general distrust, extensive hoarding up of money, and at last a paralysis of commerce. There will be no difficulty now, says Mr. Carey, in understanding that most extraordinary spectacle presented by this country to the world-that of a community owning one of the most fruitful sources of the supply of money, yet in which the price paid for the use of money is generally three times, and in many parts, six or eight times as great, as in those countries of Europe which find their gold mines in their furnaces, their rolling-mills and their cotton, woolen and linen fac tories.

The space which we have given to a notice of Mr. Carey's masterly treatment of the subject of Protection, and the effect upon a country of its exportation of the Precious Metals, compels to brevty in the consideration of the other topics in his great work. Of the unchristian, and indeed the atheistic doctrine, promulgated by Malthus against the poorer classes in England, that the reproduc tive energy of the human race would eventually exceed the supply of food, unless it were held in check by moral restraints, and providentially abated Mr. Carey makes summary disposal. All who read his chapter on Population, will adopt the conclusion he has so carefully arrived at, that the general law of life may thus be stated.

"The nervous system varies directly as the "The degree of fertility varies inversely as the

levelopment of the nervous system-animals with larger brains being always the least, and those with smaller ones, the most prolific:

"The power to maintain life, and that of procreation, antagonize each other-that antagonism tending perpetually toward the establishment of an equilibrium." It is, therefore, not by moral resistance and prudential restraint alone that the ends of providential order are to be secured. A law woven into the very texture of the organs of repro duction will maintain the social harmonies-a law by which mental activity, whether in literary, mili tary, political, or trading life, is unfavorable to re production-a self-adjusting law, by which the reproductive power of man diminishes, as his various faculties are more and more stimulated into action -as employments become diversified-as the societary action becomes more rapid-as land be comes divided-and as he himself becomes more

The conclusion of his discussion of the subject of l'axation is, that Land and Labor being the ultinate payers of all contributions for the support of Government, the more direct the application to hem, the lighter will be the burden of taxationthat Protection looks to increasing the value of land and labor, and thus creating the power to tax directly-that the more direct the taxation, the ess will be the proportion that Production will be called to pay, and the greater the proportion as essed to Capital—that the more perfect the power to apply directly to the Land and the Labor of the country, the greater is the strength of the Statethat the more rapid the societary circulation is the less power is there to interfere with commerce by means of indirect taxes, and the greater the tenlency toward improvement in the condition of man

In the treatment of the large topic of Distribu tion, he successfully maintains the propositions that the laborer's share increases, both in its pro portion and in its amount, while that of the capital ist increases in amount while diminishing in propor tion. The tendency of this law is to produce equality in the condition of mankind. Also, that Labor's proportion increases as the prices of rude products and those of finished commodities approxmate to each other—that Capital accumulates most rapidly where the rate of profit is lowest-that this rate declines as human effort is more and more economized—that the value of Man rises as the rates of Profit, Interest, and Rent fall.

His discussion of the subjects of Centralization Wages, Currency, Emigration, Agriculture, of the causes which tend to produce Slavery, and the causes which tend to preserve Freedom, of Revenue, Land, Banking, Pauperism, Labor, Money, Production, Interest, Manufactures, Duties, ad valorem and specific, and of every question of so. cial science that enters into the debates of modern economists, is very full and very masterly. The ertire system which he commends to his countrymen is full of the noblest humanity. It never ceases to refer to the progressive well-being and development of the individual man. He is kept constantly in view, as the true object of all true societary action and governmental policy.

We are compelled to close our notice of this work, the most important and valuable in our judgment which has been issued from the American press during this century. We will do so, by recurring to the earnest and repeated discussions which the author addresses to his countrymen, to avoid the system of false economy which subjects them to the power of Traders and the tax of Trans portation. He defines Trade to consist in the per formance of exchanges for other persons, and Commerce to consist in the exchange of services, profucts, or ideas by men, and with their fellow-men for their own account-and declares, what is a selfevident truth, that the men who traffic and transport make no addition to the quantity of commodiies to be consumed. The wagoner who carries the products of the farm gives nothing in exchange for the part that he and his horses consume on the road: whereas were he and they employed in supplying other commodities, production would in crease, and the power of consumption be augmented. The trader at the shipping port, the shipmaster and his sailors, the foreign trader, and the wagoner who hauls the produce to the place of consumption, all abstract their shares, and give nothing in return. At the place of production corn will feed and wool will clothe as many persons as they will at the place of consumption; and the more direct the exchanges the more instantly does consumption follow upon production, with a large increase of force. To the men who live by transportation and trade, increase in the rapidity of the societary movement is not desirable-diminution of friction being attended with loss of power in them selves. The more effectually the slave-owner can prevent all intercourse with the world, except through himself, the more perfect is his power to determine what shall be his proportion of the food and cotton, and how much of either he will leave to be divided among his people. The more effectually the trader can compel resort to the market he controls, the greater will be the tendency to the accumulation of large stocks in his hands, and the more perfect will be his power to determine how much cloth or iron he will consent to furnish in exchange for any given quantity of sugar, cotton, or flour. The more effectually the ship-owner can prevent intercourse among these who produce rice and wool, the greater must be their demand for ships, and the greater must be his power to de termine what shall be the proportion of the cargo allotted to him for carrying it to market. The slower the motion of society, the longer will be the period intervening between production and consumption, and the greater will be the power of the soldier, the slave-owner, the trader, and the shipmaster. Therefore it is that they occupy so im portant a position in all societies in which—there being no diversity of employment—there is little development of individuality among those who labor, or those who live by the labor of others. Ships are not commerce, nor are locomotives, barges cars, brokers, or commission merchants. These are each and all a necessity of imperfect societyobstacles standing in the way of Commerce, in the true and broad economical sense of that term.

ADDRESS COMMEMORATIVE OF RUFUS CHOATE. By THEOFILLES PARSONS. Delivered before the Students of the Law School of Harvard University. Svo. pp. 40. Little, Brown, & Co.

Mr. Parsons has rightly given to this perform ance the title of address rather than of eulogy. It deals in no fulsome panegyric, aims at truth and not at effect, and presents a discriminating view of the mental endowments and moral traits of the departed, without ascribing to him the possession of talents or virtues which existed only in the fancy of his enthusiastic admirers. The discourse is, certainly, more honorable to the memory of Mr. Choate than if it merely uttered the language of unqualified encomium. It exhibits the features of his personal character in a striking light, while it gives a masterly analysis of the elements of his foren sic preëminence. The partiality of private friendship has thrown no illusion over the mind of the author, and he has performed the task both of exposition and criticism, with equal delicacy and firmnees.

The following passage, illustrative of the union of the rhetorical and logical powers in Mr. Choate's intellectual constitution, is a fair speci men of the whole discourse.

men of the whole discourse.

I suppose that I saw first what all others did; and perhaps I saw most clearly what most observers outside of our profession saw nearly alone—and that was his wonderful rhetoric. But I also saw what no opponent of Mr. Choate, in a case in which he put forth his whole powers, ever failed to see—that he was not a mere rhetorician. His perceptions were quick and clear, and his memory retentive, his powers of acquisition quite remarkable, and his industry incessant and zealous. How could he fail to be learned? I have indeed no hesitation in saying that he was one of the most learned lawyers I have ever met with. And his learning was excellent in its kind and quality. He was sagacious, and early discovered how to study, and what to study. While remarkably familiar with the leading authorities on all important topics, and knowing them well as mere cases, he did not know them merely as cases; for they had yielded to him their principles and their reason; and they, implanted in his own mind, germinated like living seed in a rich soil, and bore their proper fruits; and these were always within reach of his hand.

Nor was it learning only that he possessed. No man suppassed him in logical power. He could envelope his hearers in a chain of reasoning, close, direct, and conclusive. He never gave to his argument the aspect of formality of logic, but all the force of logic was there; and incessant practice had given him wonderful skill in making even abstruse reasoning not merely apprehensible, but so penetrating, as it were, that it reached and convinced the dullest intellect. He knew well in every case what premises were needed, as his point of departure; and they who set out with him on his journey from these, as the starting-point, must go with him to the end.

He was not only a logician, but he was also a rhetorician; and he was a complete and perfect one; and if you, too, say that he was a most successful lawyer, because he was a rhetorician; you will but fall into the common error; land to I suppose that I saw first what all others did; and

have had even more credit as a man of learning and of legic, if his rhetoric had been somewhat less splendid and exaberant. This shone always, and brilliantly, and every one saw it, and few persons asked what more there was. Client, jury, andience, gezed with delight upon his wreaths of flowers, and did not suspect that their rich and rare beauty enwrapt and concealed a sword which no armor was strong enough to resist. His rhetoric was very powerful, because it was the

base powers or reasoning. Without these it would be a been not merely powerless, but much worse. There is nothing from which the instinctive common sense of this community, sconer or ister, shrinks away with more disguet, than eloquence which amounts to nothing—which like a soap-babble shines and glitters only because it is very thin, and contains only air, and has no attraction but for the child and the childish.

I have said that his rhetoric was the instrument of his learning and his logic. Putting these saids, and viewing it only in itself, we should find that it consist-ed, as perhaps all good rhetoric does, of two elements— one supplied by his imagination, the other by his mar-

ve'ous command of language. It would seem impossible for a richer or readier imagination to exist. It was difficult to believe, when he poured forth the most varied and the most beautiful illustrations, that he had not sought for them diligently, and found them only by patient labor. But let the source of argument take a new and unexpected turn, and the vary exigoncy opered new resources. Meet him in a bookstore, and in the casual talk of a moment he would drop, as if unconsciously, gems of wit and fancy, that you would bear away as food for pleasant thought. His imagination was as natural and facile as it was prompt and fertile; but, as I think, he was always, or nearly always, its master. There may have been times when calm criticism would have called it excessive and wantoe. I think, however, that nearly always he used it with admirable skill to illustrate and enforce his thoughts and lead to his own conclusions, or to lead with admirable skill to illustrate and enforce his thoughts and lead to his own conclusions, or to lead away from adverse conclusions, and to charm his hears so that they should listen only to him. Even n his wildest flights, which seemed to bear him away far from all relation to the topic of the moment, I have thought he was endeavoring, and not always in vain, to carry his audience away where they should neither hear nor see the things to which he would have them blind and deaf.

In the paragraphs quoted below, we find a just and important distinction, the validity of which in their application to Mr. Choate will be questioned by few who knew bim well.

We have, in our profession those whom every question presented to them provokes, and, as it were, compels to a decision of it in their own minds. The first thing they must do with it is to answer it, to judge it; and such a man has by nature what may be called a judicial mind. There are others who see only what offers itself to them as their own side, and who have no desire to see any other, except in its relations to their own; and all their resources and ability are excepted to establish that as right and triumphant. Such a man has a forensic mind. And I should say that Rufus Choate had not a judicial mind, but that he had, is its very perfection a forensic mind.

a man has a forense inhad, and in its very perfection, a forensic mind.

There are those again whose reasoning faculty is guided and governed by something over which they do not seem to possers an absolute control. It refuses to be blind. It cannot but do its proper effice, and distinguish between the true and the false, the right and the wrong. It may be mistaken but it cannot help being faithful to itself. And, therefore, such men are absolutely unable to present what they do not see to be true in such a guise to others that they shall see it as true. They cannot do this even when they would. Dariel Webster was, in my judgment, an example of this; and hence it was a common saying with the profession, that if Webster had a bad case, he was very apt to make a feeble argument. It was not so with Mr. Chease. While no one had a greater capacity for the most direct argumentation founded upon the truest logic, he had an equal power of breaking into frag-Mr. Uncate. While no one had a greater capacity for the most direct argumentation founded upon the truest logic, he had an equal power of breaking into frag-ments any chain of reasoning which threatened to fet-ter him, and of making a hostile reality look, for the moment at least, dim and dark, beside the seductive appearance he offered in its stead.

Mr. Parsons has added to the value of his address, by engaging in the discussion of some of the general principles which are at the basis of the legal profession, in addition to the graphic personal details concerning his distinguished subject.

LIFE IN TUSCANY. By MASEL SHARMAN CRAWFORD The experience of an intelligent Englishwoman

during a recent ten months' residence in Tuscany,

forms the basis of this volume. It is written withou pretension, and contains some informing details. The chief point of interest, of course, is the city of Flor ence, of which the society and institutions are fully described and frankly criticised. With regard to the expense of living in that beautiful capital, the writer makes some statements showing its extraordinary cheapness as compared with London, and equally so with New York. A Tuscan scude, about the value of an Erglish crown (\$1 12), he asserts, will go nearly as far in the matter of food, lodging, and amusements, in Florence, as a sovereign (\$5) in London. For instance in the newest and cleanest part of Florence, a bed reom and a sitting room of moderate size, on the first floor, most comfortably furnished, can be procured at twenty-seven shillings (\$6 75) a month. For eleven pence (23 cents) English money, a good dinner can be obtained from a restaurant, consisting of a soup, two dishes of meat, and one dish of some kind of vegetable. For the same sum an opera ticket can be procured, giving access to the best operas which are per formed in Florence. In London, the writer naively remarks, sixty pounds a year (\$300) would scarcel afford an income adequate to the wants of a gentee family in the middle classes; while in Florence, on the contrary, the same amount confers the means of enjoying many of the laxuries of life. She gives a scarcely credible account of the men-age of an Italian family, with whom she became well acquainted during her residence in Florence. They occupied a suite of rooms in the Piazza Santa Cros, one of the principal plazzas in the town. Their drawing room was a spacious, lofty apartment, not only well, but elegantly, furnished; opening from this room was a smaller one, occupied by the family in the good-sized, well-turnished room, with an excellent rosewood grand piano-forte, served as a parlor, and still another apartment, filled with a choice collection of ancient and modern works, in nu merous book-cases. formed a convenient library. The two daughters of the family had been educated in a fashionable manner with music-masters, dancing masters, English mas ters, and French masters in abundance, and their iress was in keeping with the general elegance of the house. Yet all this, according to the writer, was the product wholly of sixty pounds (\$300) a year .- As an offset to this, however, it should be observed, that the fare falls far short of the English standard of com fort and health. The Florentine, who occupies a suit of hardsome rooms in both town and country, will make his morning meal on a cup of coffee, withou milk or cream, and a piece of sour bread, devoid of any accompaniments. On his dinner table, the principal dish day after day, is a large tureen of tasteles soup, consisting of the thin, watery decoction of a small piece of beef, thickened up by macaroni, to the u most capacity. The pie, or pudding, is reserved for great occasions, such as Easter, Christmas, and company days, and seldom forms a portion of the domes tic meal. For supper, if milkless coffee and dry bread come not again into requisition, the days' refresh ments are likely to be concluded with a dish of kidney beans swimming in oil, accompanied with a glass of two of thin acid wine .- The accounts given by the author of the religion, the manners, and general society of Tuscany will be found, to a high degree, instructive and entertaining. LEAVES FROM AN ACTOR'S NOTE-BOOK. By George VANDESHOFF, 12mo pp. 347. D. Appleton & Co.

With the variety of experience presented in the life of an actor, a faithful selection from his reminiscence could scarcely fail to furnish materials for an amusing volume. Mr. Vandenhoff has the additional advan tage of a liberal education, and the command of vereatile and graphic pen. He was bred to the law. and had attained a favorable position in that profes sion, when from some private griefs, which he only deakly hints at, without freeing his mind by an explicit disclosure, he was impelled to tempt his fortunes en the stage. His career, which has been attended with the usual vicisitudes of the dramatic profession has brought him into contact with numerous celebr ties in England and America, concerning whom he enlivens his narrative with a plen'y of racy anecdotes The outspoken criticisms, in which he freely indulges are often highly indiscreet, and are ill suited to mak friends, though they apparently are prompted by restless loquacity, rather than by ill-nature. The upshot of his experience with regard to the stage as a profession is given with an edifying frankness: any ingenious youth, then, who may be now medita ting a plunge into that uncertain, or rather certain sea of troubles, that shines and glitters in the seductive dauzle of the footlights-to such a one say: Go to sea in reality; go to law; go to church go to physic; go to Italy and strike a blow for liberty (if cause and opportunity again offer); go to azything, or anywhere, that will give you an hones and decent livelihood, rather than go upon the stage To any young lady with a similar proclivity, I would say: Buy a sewing machine, and take in plain work, first! So shall you save yourself much sorrow, bitter disappointment, secret tears."

EMOIES OF THE LIFE OF JAMES WILSON, EGG. The subject of this memoir, a younger brother of the famous Christopher North, was distinguished for his attainments is modern science, especially is Zoology, in which department he occupied a high rank among British naturalists. Addicted to the traequil pursuit of his favorite studies, his external life was free from exciting incidents, and presents no uscommon points of interest to the biographical reader. His personal character, however, was rich in attractive qualities, and in this view, the volume before us will amply reward perusal. It presents a winning exam-ple of a life, singularly devoid of ambition, finding the highest content in the domestic circle, of unspotted honor and integrity, and absorbed in the researches of science, from a genuine love of the pursuit, rather than from the desire of emolument or

> ject, more than to the simplicity or good taste of the HIGHWAYS OF TRAVEL; OR A SUMMER IN FURDER. By MARGARET J. M. SWEAT. 12mo. pp. 356, Walker, Wise & Co.

fame. The narrative of his biography, in spite of

frequent traces of affectation, and a passion for literary display, is on the whole agreeable, though it is in.

debted for its attractions to the character of its sub-

The impressions of a rapid European tour mais by a traveller of rare scuteness of observation and refinement of taste, are preserved in this agreeable volume. Although most of the scenes which engaged her at-tention, have been described by a hundred previous writers, the book is no less remarkable for its originality, than for its liveliness and traces of high culture. The writer was evidently well informed with regard to the leading objects of interest before she commenced her journey; she loses little time in attach t on to trivial and unworthy objects; and with no at fectation of vivacity or fine writing presents the rasults of judicious and intelligent observation, in a style which may well be deemed a model for its elegant, transparent, and vigorous English. Her work is as to be classed with the swarm of ephemeral travels, which have no interest beyond the circle of admiring friends, but with the few truly excellent authorities which the tourist selects as the companions of his wanderings, or the student reserves for careful perusal at the fireside.

1. MEN WHO HAVE RIBEN: A Book FOR BOYS. Illustrated by C. A. Doyle. 18mo. pp. 315. W. A. Townseel 2 WOMEN OF WORTH: A BOOK FOR GIRLS. 18ms. pp.

In these companion volumes, the juvenile library has received a valuable accession. They are devoted to the commemoration of some of the men, who, from an obscure position, have reached an eminent hight of wealth and social importance; and of women, who have presented signal examples of feminine excellence. The parratives are naturally sketchy and seperficial in their character; but they are written in a spirited manner; and not only present much useful information, but are well suited to interest the de-

THE MATHEMAT CAL MONTHLY. Edited by J. D. RUNKLE; O.t., 1859. Ivison & Phinney.

This excellent scientific journal is hereafter to be published in New-York, although it will continue to be prepared in Cambridge under the superintendence of the present editor, whose past success in its masagement furnishes an ample guaranty for its future utility. It has already enlisted the aid of eminest mathematical writers both in this country and in England, and not only affords an instructive study to the votaries of the science, but illustrates its progress as a branch of education.

HISTORICAL VINDICATIONS: A DISCOURSE OF THE PROVINCE AND USES OF BAPTIST HISTORY. By 8. Wal. S. Cutting. 12mo. pp. 224. Goods & Lincoln. New York Sheldon & Co.

The substance of this volume is contained in a dis course delivered by the author at the anniversary of the Newton Theological Institution. It presents a variety of curious historical details, some of the most striking of which pertain to the character and position of the Anabaptiets at the epoch of the Reformation. The volume is enriched with several appendixes, containing valuable historical notes, and ancient con-

THE PALACE OF THE GREAT KING. By the Rev. Hot-Lis Exad. 12mo. pp. 408. C. Scribner. The author of this volume is already favorably

known to the public by his works on " India and her People," "Commerce and Christianity," and others, which have given him the reputation of a well-informed nd judicious writer. He has here undertaken to lustrate the bounty and wisdom of Divine Providence y reference to striking facts in physical science. Alhough he pursues a beaten track, he treats his sub-

THE BOOK OF THE FIRST AMERICAN CHESS CON GRESS. By DANKEL WILLARD FIRE, M. A. 12mo pp. 563. Rodd & Carleton.

In addition to the complete details with regard to the proceedings of the great assemblage of chaseplayers which took place in this city two years since, this volume contains several interesting essays illas-trative of the history of the game, and biographical sketches of some of its distinguished amateurs. A considerable portion of the contents is devoted to incidents in the history of American Chees, forming & readable and often a spicy narrative.

BRITISH NOVELISTS AND THEIR STYLES. By Davis Masson, M. A. 12ars. pp 312 Gould & Lincoln The principal British novelists, from Swift and Defoe

to Thackeray and Dickens, form the subject of this series of lively and genial, though superficial criticisms. Compared with Thackeray's discussions of several of the same authors, they are shallow in the extreme, nor do they arrest the attention by any appearance of originality, either of thought or expression. Delivered, in the first instance, as lectures to a popular audience, they deal largely in literary goesip, without furnishing many suggestions of permanent value.

POEMS BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN. With Bis-graphical Introduction by John Mitchell. 12 mo. pp. 49.

The soul of a true poet is revealed in these remarkable compositions, although most of them purport only to be translations of some of the most celebrated Ger man master-pieces. Mr. Mitchel asserts that "he has never yet met a cultivated Irish man or woman, of genuine Irish nature, who did not prize Clarence Margan above all the poets that their island of song ever nursed." The biography of the post, prefixed to the volume, is a tale of tragic pathos.

TEACHERS OF THE REFORMATION By JOHN TULLOCAL A popular sketch is here given of Luther, Calvis, Latimer, and Knox, considered as representative men of Germany, France, England, and Scotland. The volume, though founded on intelligent and exact esearch, is written without any parade of learning, and presents an impressive view of the character

devoted. THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY. By ROBERT BURTON

and labors of the illustrious reformers, to whom it

Whoever has thus far failed to become acquainted with these racy old volumes, must be tempted to supply the defect, by the beautiful edition which is now i-sued by a Boston publisher. As an overflowing storehouse of curious erudition, quaint hum r, and piquant illustration, on all manner of subjects, the ork is probably without a rival in English literature. and has served on more than one occasion to plums the wings of famous modern writers.

THE BIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE. By the As The series of popular hand-books issued by the pub-lishers of this volume is brought to a close in the present comprehensive manual. It contains a brist collection of synonyms, a dictionary of technical terms, a list of abbreviations and of foreign phrases, together with practical directions for punctuation, writing for the press, and preof-reading. As a best